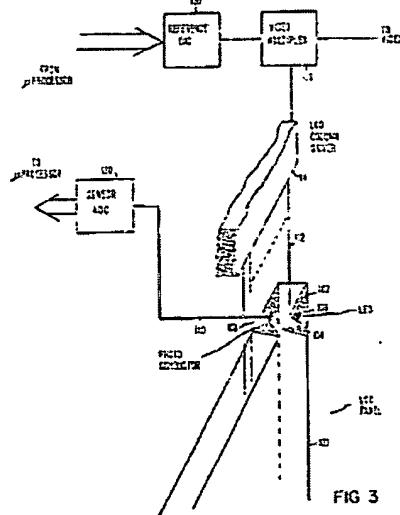


Real time method and apparatus for adjusting contrast ratio of liquid crystal displays.**Patent number:** EP0313331**Publication date:** 1989-04-26**Inventor:** STRATHMAN LYLE R; HARWOOD CRAIG E**Applicant:** ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORP (US)**Classification:**

- **international:** G02F1/133; G09F9/00; G09G3/36; H04N3/12; G02F1/13; G09F9/00; G09G3/36; H04N3/10 (IPC1-7); G09G3/12; G09G3/18; G09G3/30; G09G3/36; H04N3/12

- european:**Application number:** EP19880309805 19881019**Priority number(s):** US19870113034 19871023**Also published as:** US4888599 (A1) JP1116529 (A) EP0313331 (A3) EP0313331 (B1)**Cited documents:** FR2585163 FR2557339 JP59195627[Report a data error here](#)**Abstract of EP0313331**

A microprocessor manipulates the gray scale voltage levels in a liquid crystal display panel (100), in order to provide for enhanced image quality over temperature extremes by monitoring the actual transmittance through the liquid crystal display (100) over time and comparing the information with earlier information. The transmittance information is obtained by monitoring the output of a photo conductor (108) at a corner of the panel (100) in response to the light received through the panel (100) from a light emitting diode (106) while varying the voltage applied to the respective liquid crystal.

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Real time method and apparatus for adjusting contrast ratio of liquid crystal displays.

Description of EP0313331

REAL TIME METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ADJUSTING CONTRAST RATIO OF LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAYS

The present invention generally relates to optical displays, and more particularly, is concerned with liquid crystal displays, and even more particularly relates to a method and apparatus for adjusting the liquid crystal transmittance over temperature extremes and ambient light extremes in real time for use in gray scaling for liquid crystal displays.

In today's aviation industry, it is common for a single aircraft to be subjected to several extreme thermal conditions in a relatively short time interval. It is not uncommon for an aircraft to be operated with internal avionics equipment having dynamic temperature ranges of more than 70 DEG C. With the current aspirations for trans-atmospheric aircraft, these extreme vicissitudes in the ambient temperature will continue to confront avionics engineers with perplexing problems of increasing difficulty and importance.

One particular problem that is exacerbated by these temperature oscillations is the continual change of contrast and brightness of liquid crystal displays during take-off and landing of an airplane. Typically, the transmittance versus voltage curve of a particular liquid crystal is a function of liquid crystal temperature and, to some degree, a function of the liquid crystal age. The transmittance versus voltage curve characteristics for liquid crystal are extremely important when grey scaling is attempted. The voltage across the liquid crystal which is necessary to produce a predetermined level of transmittance of light through the liquid crystal can vary widely over the typical operating temperature range of a display. This creates a situation where the contrast and brightness of the display are constantly changing, with a concomitant loss of information which is provided by the gray scale.

One method to control the brightness of a display is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,114,366 to Carl H. Renner et al entitled "Digital Brightness Control". This known brightness control system provides for a light sensor which measures the ambient light intensity and generates an analog signal to regulate a display. While this known method can assist in controlling the brightness of a display it suffers from serious drawbacks. The predominant drawback of such a brightness control system is that the brightness of a display is a function of the sensed ambient light intensity, and there is no control over the varying light transmittance through the liquid crystal at a given voltage as a function of temperature, and therefore it does not eliminate the loss of gray scale information.

Consequently, a need exists for an improved method and apparatus for controlling the brightness and contrast of a liquid crystal display over a wide range of temperatures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a display with improved gray scaling capability over a wide temperature range.

It is a feature of the present invention to include a light sensor which monitors the actual transmittance of light through a liquid crystal together as a function of the voltage across the liquid crystal.

It is an advantage of the present invention to achieve greater control over the gray scaling capabilities of a liquid crystal display which operates in a wide temperature environment.

The present invention provides a method and apparatus for controlling the liquid crystal transmittance over temperature and ambient light extremes for a liquid crystal display which is designed to satisfy the aforementioned needs, provide the previously propounded objects, include the above described features and achieve the earlier articulated advantages. The invention embodies a direct parameter monitoring function in the sense that the transmittance through the liquid crystal, as a function of voltage, is continuously determined and compared over time to determine any variations in the transmittance and voltage characteristic.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a light sensor for sensing the actual light transmitted through the liquid crystal and a microprocessor comparator for monitoring and comparing the transmittance versus voltage characteristics in a real time application.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a method for improving the image quality of liquid crystal displays which operate in environments having temperature variations comprising the steps of:

- a. determining the transmittance through a liquid crystal panel as a function of voltage; and
- b. adjusting predetermined gray scale voltage levels in response to the transmittance as a function of voltage determination.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided an apparatus for improving the image quality of liquid crystal panels which operate in environments having temperature variations, comprising:

- a. means for producing a predetermined light level;
- b. means for sensing the light transmitted through the liquid crystal panel;
- c. means for manipulating the voltage across the liquid crystal panel;
- d. means for monitoring the light transmitted through the liquid crystal panel as a function of the voltage across the panel; and
- e. means for manipulating the gray scale levels.

The means for producing a predetermined light level may comprise a light emitting diode disposed on a first surface of the liquid crystal panel.

The means for sensing the light transmitted through the liquid crystal panel may comprise a photo diode disposed on the opposite side of the panel with respect to the light emitting diode. The means for manipulating the voltage across the liquid crystal panel may comprise means for generating a series of different voltages across the liquid crystal panel for producing different transmittance levels through the liquid crystal panel.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided an apparatus for improving the image quality of liquid crystal displays which operate in environments with temperature variations comprising:

- a. liquid crystal with predetermined dimensional characteristics and having a first side and a second side;
- b. a light emitting diode disposed on the first side of the liquid crystal for generating a predetermined light level to be transmitted through the liquid crystal display;
- c. a photo conductor disposed on the second surface of the liquid crystal for generating a signal in response to the light incident thereon;
- d. means for generating a series of different voltages across the liquid crystal for creating variable transmittance therethrough;
- e. means for comparing the photo conductor output for a plurality of the voltages across the display; and
- f. means for determining the relationship between the variable voltages and the photo conductor output.

A preferred embodiment of the invention employs a microprocessor for manipulating the gray scale voltage levels in liquid crystal displays, in order to provide for enhanced image quality, over temperature extremes by monitoring the actual transmittance through the liquid crystal over time and comparing the information with earlier information.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention may be more fully understood by reading the following description of the preferred embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the appended drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of a display system which shows the positioning of several light sensors in the corners of the display.

Fig. 2 is a graphic representation of a typical transmittance versus voltage graph for a particular liquid crystal with the several graphed lines representing the transmittance versus voltage characteristics at several different but constant temperatures.

Fig. 3 is a schematic representation of a block diagram of a logic circuit of the present invention which provides for the monitoring and comparing over time of the actual light transmittance through the liquid crystal as a function of voltage.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Now referring to the drawings, and more particularly to Figure 1, there is shown a display device, which hereinafter will be described as a liquid crystal display, but any display which has a brightness versus voltage output as a function of temperature, such as thin film electroluminescence display is also contemplated. In the preferred design of the present invention, which utilizes a liquid crystal display, the light sensors are placed in the corners of the display where they are able to measure the relative brightness which is attenuated by the liquid crystal during its actual use. In general, each sensor looks through the liquid crystal display at a known light source. This allows operation in all ambient light levels. The outputs of the sensors correspond to the light transmittance of the liquid crystal material as if it were operated with the varying voltages which are intentionally developed at the corners for this monitoring function. This approach will enhance the predictability of the voltage required to obtain different gray scale levels.

Now referring to Fig. 2 there is shown a series of transmittance versus voltage curves for a given liquid crystal display where each curve represents a different liquid crystal temperature. It can be readily seen that the voltage across the liquid crystal which is necessary to produce a certain predetermined transmittance level varies greatly depending upon the liquid crystal temperature.

Figure 3 shows an apparatus of the present invention which includes a liquid crystal display panel 100 having a first corner 102 with light shielding material 104 disposed thereabouts for shielding light generated therein from the viewer. A light emitting diode 106 for generating a light to be transmitted through the liquid crystal is positioned on a first surface of the liquid crystal display panel 100 while on the opposite surface is located a photo conductor 108 which is connected by line 110 to a sensor analog-to-digital converter 130. A microprocessor, not shown, is used to control a reference digital-to-analog converter 120 for generating a varying voltage signal for manipulating the liquid crystal display. This varying voltage signal is input into a video multiplexer 116 where a video signal 118 is combined with it before being output to a liquid crystal display column driver 114 which performs the function of delivering the variable voltages for manipulating the liquid crystal display. In operation, the microprocessor (not shown), in combination with the video multiplexer 116 and the LCD column drivers develops a series of different voltages across the liquid crystal display panel 100.

The photo conductor 108 measures the actual light received from the light emitting diode 106 which is transmitted through the liquid crystal display panel 100. The photo conductor signal on line 110 for each of the varying voltage levels is converted by the converter 130 and then monitored and compared by the microprocessor so that a determination of the actual transmittance versus voltage characteristic is carried out in real time.

As the temperature of the liquid crystal display panel 100 changes, the transmittance through the liquid crystal material of the light produced by the light emitting diode 106 changes so that the signals produced by the photo conductor 108 change. This information is utilized by the microprocessor to determine the actual transmittance to voltage characteristic for the liquid crystal display panel at any given time and is utilized therein for setting the voltage levels for the gray scale.

The embodiment of Fig. 3 operates to improve the image quality of the liquid crystal display which operates in environments having temperature variations, by a method comprising the steps of:

- a. determining the transmittance through the liquid crystal panel (100) as a function of voltage; and
- b. adjusting predetermined gray scale voltage levels in response to the transmittance as a function of voltage determination.

In the apparatus, the light emitting diode 106 serves as a means for producing a predetermined light level and the photoconductor 108 as a means for sensing the light transmitted through the liquid crystal panel. The microprocessor, operating through the DAC 120, multiplexer 116 and driver 114, acts as a means for manipulating the voltage across the liquid crystal panel; and, by input through the ABC 130, as a means for monitoring the light transmitted through the liquid crystal panel as a function of the voltage across the panel. The microprocessor furthermore, through units 120, 116, and 114 acts as a means for manipulating the gray scale levels.

In operation, generating a series of different voltages across the liquid crystal panel produces different transmittance levels through the liquid crystal panel.

It will be appreciated that, at the corner of the panel 100 represented in Fig. 3, there is a liquid crystal with predetermined dimensional characteristics and having a first side and a second side;
a light emitting diode 106 disposed on the first side of the liquid crystal for generating a predetermined light level to be transmitted through the liquid crystal display;
a photo conductor 108 disposed on the second surface of the liquid crystal for generating a signal in response to the light incident thereon; and
means for generating a series of different voltages across the liquid crystal for creating variable transmittance therethrough.

The microprocessor compares the photo conductor output for a plurality of the voltages across the panel, and determines the relationship between the variable voltages and the photo conductor output. Hence the microprocessor can manipulate the gray scale voltage levels in the liquid crystal display, in order to provide for enhanced image quality, over temperature extremes by monitoring the actual transmittance through the liquid crystal over time and comparing the information with earlier information.

It is thought that the real time method and apparatus for adjusting contrast ratios of liquid crystal displays of the present invention and many of its intended advantages will be understood from the foregoing description, and it will be apparent that various changes may be made in the form, construction, and arrangement of the parts thereof without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, or sacrificing all of their material advantages, the forms hereinbefore described being merely preferred or exemplary embodiments thereof. It is the intention of the appended claims to cover all such changes.

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Real time method and apparatus for adjusting contrast ratio of liquid crystal displays.

Claims of EP0313331

1. A method for improving the image quality of liquid crystal displays which operate in environments having temperature variations comprising the steps of:

- a. determining the transmittance through a liquid crystal panel as a function of voltage; and
- b. adjusting predetermined gray scale levels in response to the transmittance as a function of voltage determination.

2. An apparatus for improving the image quality of liquid crystal panels which operate in environments having temperature variations, comprising:

- a. means (106) for producing predetermined light level;
- b. means (108) for sensing the light transmitted through the liquid crystal panel (100);
- c. means (114) for manipulating the voltage across the liquid crystal panel;
- d. means for monitoring the light transmitted through the liquid crystal panel as a function of the voltage across the panel; and
- e. means for manipulating the gray scale levels.

3. An apparatus according to Claim 2, characterised in that the means for producing a predetermined light level further comprises a light emitting diode (106) disposed on a first surface of the liquid crystal panel (100).

4. An apparatus according to Claim 3, characterised in that the means for sensing the light transmitted through the liquid crystal panel (100) further comprises a photo diode (108) disposed on the opposite side of the panel with respect to the light emitting diode (106).

5. An apparatus according to Claim 4, characterised in that the means for manipulating the voltage across the liquid crystal panel (100) further comprises:

- a. means (114) for generating a series of different voltages across the liquid crystal panel (100) for producing different transmittance levels through the liquid crystal panel (100).

6. An apparatus for improving the image quality of liquid crystal displays which operate in environments with temperature variations comprising:

- a. liquid crystal with predetermined dimensional characteristics and having a first side and a second side;
- b. a light emitting diode (106) disposed on the first side of the liquid crystal for generating a predetermined light level to be transmitted through the liquid crystal display (100);
- c. a photo conductor (108) disposed on the second surface of the liquid crystal for generating a signal in response to the light incident thereon;
- d. means (114) for generating a series of different voltages across the liquid crystal for creating variable transmittance therethrough;
- e. means for comparing the photo conductor output for a plurality of the voltages across the display (100); and
- f. means for determining the relationship between the variable voltages and the photo conductor output.

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